

LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA15 | Greatworth to Lower Boddington

Landscape report (LV-001-015)

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013

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Department
for Transport

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1
- The landscape and visual appendices for the Greatworth to Lower Boddington community forum area (CFA15) comprise:
 - a summary of engagement with technical stakeholders (Part 1);
 - an environmental baseline report (Part 2);
 - assessment matrices (Part 3);and
 - a schedule of not significant effects (Part 4).
- 1.1.2
- Maps referred to throughout the landscape and visual appendix are contained in the Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book.

Part 1 Engagement with technical stakeholders

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for CFA 15.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

| Stakeholder | Comment | Response |
|--|--|--|
| Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (August 2012) | Confirmation of acceptance of the proposed visual assessment viewpoints, although noting that additional ones may be required subject to design development. | Noted. |
| Cherwell District Council (August 2012) | Response received via Oxfordshire County Council (refer to response below) | Noted. |
| Oxfordshire County Council (August 2012) | Response received requesting additional viewpoint location: 1. Additional photomontage from the outskirts of Newton Purcell looking north-east along the A4421 – particularly to include the new bridge 2. Additional photomontage from A4421 looking south-west. Would ideally like viewpoint 178-04-01 to be moved further north to identify visibility from outskirts of Finmere roads (c SP637 323) and an additional mid-view photomontage from c. SP634 317. 3. Additional photomontage from A421 looking east – around SP619330. It is useful to get an indication of close-up impact, but useful to get a slightly more distant view so Photomontage 172-04-01 could perhaps be taken from 200m further east from A421. | Noted – all viewpoints proposed by Oxfordshire County Council have subsequently been included in the assessment. |
| Northamptonshire County Council (August 2012) | No response received | |

Part 2 Environmental baseline report

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCA) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the Greatworth to Lower Boddington study area. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Greatworth to Lower Boddington, Section 9. The LCA maps LV-02-056 to LV-02-063 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book), which are based on an aerial photograph also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 1.1.2 This Section is organised as follows:
- information on each LCA identified within the study area including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
 - information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints during both winter and summer and day time and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and.
 - future baseline conditions are also described.

2 Landscape character assessment

- 2.1.1 The LCA have been determined with reference to a number of published studies at the national, county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described below:
- The Natural England National Character Area 107: Cotswolds¹ (500m south of the Proposed Scheme at the southern extent of the study area) which summarises the character of the landscape as a rolling, open, high wold plateau with arable land and large blocks of woodland divided by small narrow valleys;
 - The Natural England National Character Area 91: Yardley – Whittlewood Ridge² (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the southern extent of the study area), which summarises the area as a broad plateau elevated above adjacent vales, with a mixed land use of pasture, arable and woodland;
 - The Natural England National Character Area 89: Northamptonshire Vales³ (1.5km north of the Proposed Scheme at the southern extent of the study area) which summarises the area as comprising gentle ridges and valleys with limited woodland and a strong pattern of field enclosure;
 - The Natural England National Character Area 95: Northamptonshire Uplands⁴ (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the mid to northern extents of the study area) which summarises the area as rounded undulating hills with many long low ridgelines and a mixture of arable and pasture land with limited woodland but prominent coverts on higher ground;
 - The Northamptonshire Landscape Character Assessment⁵ which identifies 65 LCA within Northamptonshire of which five coincide with the study area. These LCA comprise; The Tove Catchment undulating claylands (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the southern extent of the study area); Middleton Cheney and Woodford Halse undulating hills and valleys (on the route of the Proposed Scheme within the mid extents of the study area); Eydon Hills ironstone hills (500m north of the Proposed Scheme at the northern extent of the study area); Boddington Vale Farmland broad unwooded vale (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the northern extents of the area); and Boddington Hills low pastoral hills (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the northernmost extents of the study area);
 - The Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study⁶ which identifies 24 landscape character types within Oxfordshire of which four coincide with the study area: Upstanding Village Farmlands (2km west of the Proposed Scheme); Clay Vale (1.8km west of the Proposed Scheme); River Meadowlands (1.5km west of the Proposed Scheme); and Farmland Plateau (1km west of the Proposed Scheme); and

¹ Natural England (1996) *Joint Character Area 107: Cotswolds, The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013.

² Natural England (1996) *Joint Character Area 91: Yardley – Whittlewood Ridge, The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013.

³ Natural England (1996) *Joint Character Area 89: Northamptonshire Vale, The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013.

⁴ Natural England (1996) *Joint Character Area 95: Northamptonshire Uplands, The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013.

⁵ Northamptonshire County Council (2006) *Current Landscape Character Assessment*

⁶ Oxfordshire County Council, Natural England and the Earth Trust (2004) *Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study*

- The Cherwell District Landscape Assessment⁷ which divides the Cherwell District into eight LCA of which one coincides with the study area. This LCA is the Upper Cherwell Basin located 500m south of the Proposed Scheme towards the northern extent of the study area.
- 2.1.2 Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the study area are provided below. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-056 to LV-02-063 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book) a summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Greatworth to Lower Boddington, Section 9.
- 2.1.3 Where LCA are located across boundaries between other CFA (i.e. CFA14 Newton Purcell to Brackley and CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam), the baseline descriptions for these LCA are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

⁷ Cherwell District Council (1995) *Cherwell Landscape Assessment*

The Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA

Extensive areas of arable and pastoral farmland contrast with a more intimate scale of improved pasture around village settlements and on valley sides. The undulating topography is a defining characteristic of the LCA. Fields are typically bound by hedgerows and trees.

Whilst woodland is not a prominent feature, a number of moderately sized woodland blocks are present including Halse Copse ancient woodland located between Radstone and Greatworth. Where woodland is a feature, views are notably contained and the landscape character is more intimate.

Settlement is typically defined by a dispersed pattern of farms and dwellings, but also includes the larger village settlements of Greatworth and Sulgrave.

An overhead power line is located in the middle ground partially screened by intervening topography and vegetation. Halse water tower is a prominent local landmark on the skyline.

Landscape condition

The greater extent of the area is defined by field patterns with hedgerow boundaries partially maintained with gaps in places. Woodland blocks are a feature of the LCA including an area of ancient woodland at Halse Copse which contributes to the condition of the character area. The overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

The area is crossed by various local roads and farm tracks but most notably includes the B4525 and Helmdon Road at Greatworth. Given the predominantly agricultural land use the area is of medium tranquillity, aside from areas in proximity to power lines, roads and villages where tranquillity is locally reduced. The overall tranquillity of the LCA is medium.

Landscape value

The area is valued at the borough level by residents and users of the network of public rights of way (PRoW).

Sensitivity

Due to the good to fair condition, borough value and medium tranquillity of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: The Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 50mm lens



Middleton Cheney and Woodford Halse Undulating Hills and Valleys LCA

Broad sweeping undulations in landform underlie a combination of both arable and pastoral farmland with pasture predominating around settlements. Fields and roads are lined by well treed hedgerows contributing to a good landscape condition.

The area includes several villages including Lower Thorpe and Thorpe Mandeville in the south and Chipping Warden and Aston le Walls, the largest, in the north. The majority of the LCA is however sparsely settled with scattered farmsteads and isolated dwellings, frequently set back from the roadside.

Dismantled railway lines cross the route at Lower Thorpe and Aston le Walls. A network of PRoW is located within the mid to southern extents of the study area including the Macmillan Way, Battlefields Trail and Jurassic Way long distance trails.

Landscape condition

The greater extent of the area is defined by medium scale field patterns with hedgerow boundaries partially maintained with gaps in places. The overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

Given the predominantly agricultural land use the area is of medium tranquillity aside from areas in proximity to pylons, roads and villages where tranquillity is locally reduced. The overall tranquillity of the LCA is medium.

Landscape value

The area is valued at the local level by residents and users of the network of PRoW.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 2: Middleton Cheney and Woodford Halse Undulating Hills and Valleys LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 50mm lens



Eydon Ironstone Hills LCA

The landscape is defined by a low undulating landform with broad caps of ironstone which form two distinct 'hills', between which flows the River Cherwell. Large to medium scale fields are interspersed with smaller fields of improved pasture which are in good condition. Vegetation consists of well-treed hedgerow boundaries and scattered predominantly deciduous woodland blocks.

The main settlement is the village of Eydon, but otherwise the landscape is deeply rural with scattered farmsteads distributed throughout the hills.

Landscape condition

Arable fields and pasture are well maintained but with evidence of hedgerow boundary fragmentation. The overall landscape condition is good.

Tranquillity

Central more isolated parts of the area associate with relatively high tranquillity but the area more typically exhibits a medium tranquillity. The overall tranquillity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

The area is valued at the local level by residents and users of the network of PRoW.

Sensitivity

Due to the good condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 3: The Eydon Ironstone Hills LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 50mm lens



Boddington Broad Unwooded Vale LCA

The broad, flat landscape is characterised by a combination of arable and pastoral land. Although field size varies, the majority are medium to large with the occasional small to medium scale fields. Woodland cover is limited, however some tree cover is provided by occasional hedgerow trees and along a dismantled railway to the south of Aston le Walls. Settlements are sparse comprising the village of Lower Boddington and scattered farmsteads and properties. Access to the landscape is limited to minor roads and a dispersed network of PRoW.

Landscape condition

The greater extent of the area is defined by field patterns with hedgerow boundaries partially maintained with gaps in places. The overall landscape condition is good within the villages and fair within the wider landscape setting. The overall landscape condition is good.

Tranquillity

Given the predominantly agricultural land use, tranquillity is considered to be generally medium, aside from in proximity to power lines, roads and villages where tranquillity is considered to be locally reduced. The overall tranquillity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

The area is valued at the local level by residents and users of the network of PRoW.

Sensitivity

Due to the good to fair condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 4: The Boddington Broad Unwooded Vale LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 50mm lens



Upper Cherwell Basin LCA

The predominant landscape character is flat, low lying, open, wet pasture. The Oxford Canal forms a notable feature in the landscape. Open expanses of rather bleak pasture are punctuated by isolated farmsteads.

Landscape condition

The greater extent of the area is defined by field patterns with hedgerow boundaries partially maintained with gaps in places. The overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

Given the predominantly agricultural land use, tranquillity is considered to be generally medium, aside from in proximity to roads and villages where tranquillity is considered to be locally reduced.

Landscape value

The area is valued at the borough and local level by residents and users of the network of PRoW.

Sensitivity

Due to the good to fair condition, borough value and medium tranquillity of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 5: Upper Cherwell Basin LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 50mm lens



Boddington Low Pastoral Hills LCA

The LCA comprises the three main hills to the north, south and west of Upper Boddington. The elevation of this LCA is notably different from the adjacent LCA with elevated rolling and undulating topography associated with the three main hills to the north, south and west of Upper Boddington compared with the landscape of adjacent LCA which are generally flatter and more open. The majority of the area is defined by field patterns with hedgerow boundaries partially maintained with gaps in places.

Small scale fields grazed by sheep dominate the central area of the hills around the settlement of Upper Boddington. Arable farming is also evident. Large and medium scale arable fields are confined to the western edge of the LCA extending from the hill top around fox covert and to the west of Boddington Reservoir. Whilst woodlands are not a significant characteristic, field boundary trees provide some tree cover within the landscape.

Landscape condition

The greater extent of the area is defined by field patterns, with hedgerow boundaries partially maintained with gaps in places. The overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

Given the predominantly agricultural land use, tranquillity is considered to be generally medium, except where in proximity to roads and villages where tranquillity is considered to be locally reduced.

Landscape value

The area is valued at the local level by residents and users of the network of PRoW.

Sensitivity

Due to the good to fair condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 6: The Boddington Low Pastoral Hills LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 50mm lens



3 Visual baseline

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-056 to LV-07-063 and LV-08-056 to LV-08-063 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, where relevant, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 3.1.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photographs has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.3 The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-056 to LV-07-063 and LV-08-056 to LV-08-063 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views -these have a high sensitivity to change as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) generally have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
 7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area.

Viewpoint 189.3.001: View looking north-east from the P_{RoW} network south-east of Halse (viewpoint located on P_{RoW} (Footpath AN/24))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the P_{RoW} network south-east of Halse. The view is inclusive of the P_{RoW} network in the vicinity.

Figure 7: Viewpoint 189.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 8: Viewpoint 189.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 15 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This viewpoint (illustrated in Figure 7) is located on gently undulating ground which gently descends towards the north-east. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. An overhead power line is located overhead of the viewpoint and bisects the view on a north-west to south-east orientation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 8), intervening deciduous vegetation including field boundary hedgerows will be in leaf, partially screening longer distance views. Prior to harvesting, the field in the foreground may contain crops.

Viewpoint 190.2.001: View looking west, south-west from Falcutt Hall (viewpoint located on PRow (Bridleway AP/21))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the two storey residential property of Falcutt Hall (viewpoint located approximately 40m from closest property).

Figure 9: Viewpoint 190.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 25 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 10: Viewpoint 190.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 9) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography. The foreground of the view is composed of open medium scale pastoral fields. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, but also includes the more substantial massing of Halse Copse woodland to the right of the view. Glimpses of the wider landscape to the north of Halse are possible where the landform drops towards a valley to the left of view. A row of pylons are visible in the middle ground and on the horizon in the background.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 10), field boundaries become more defined and the screen formed by Halse Copse becomes more dense and prominent.

Night-time

At night there is limited background light influence from scattered farm properties other than from the immediate foreground property. This is an otherwise predominantly unlit rural landscape.

Viewpoint 190.4.001: View looking from Radstone Road, north of Radstone

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Radstone Road and is representative of road users and the PRoW network in the vicinity.

Figure 11: Viewpoint 190.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a summer photograph

Winter

This viewpoint (illustrated in Figure 11) is located on the Radstone Road, north of the settlement of Radstone. The view is across a typically agricultural landscape and looks towards the woodland blocks of Halse Copse. Field boundary vegetation and roadside hedgerows also form part of the view.

Summer

In summer, the screening provided by vegetation associated with intervening field boundaries and roadside vegetation along with woodland blocks, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 191.2.001: View looking east, north-east from northern edge of Halse

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east, north-east from the properties on the northern edge of Halse. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity (viewpoint is located approximately 75m from closest property).

Figure 12: Viewpoint 191.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 13: Viewpoint 191.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 15 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 12) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, but also includes the more substantial massing of Halse Copse woodland to the right of the view. Glimpses of the wider landscape to the north of Halse are possible where the landform drops towards a localised valley to the left of view. A row of pylons are visible in the middle ground.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 13), field boundaries become more defined and Halse Copse becomes more prominent. Prior to harvesting, the field in the foreground and middle ground will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Night-time

At night, there is intermittent foreground light arising from passing cars on Halse Road and background isolated light spill influence from scattered properties. There is discernible background illumination from the village of Greatworth.

Viewpoint 191.3.003: View looking east from the PRow network south of Halse Copse (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AN/24))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from PRow network south of Halse Copse. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 14: Viewpoint 191.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 15: Viewpoint 191.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 16 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 14) is located on slightly rising ground. The foreground comprises medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Directly to the north of the viewpoint lies the woodland block of Halse Copse and to the south, a linear block of woodland along the closest field boundary contributes to the appearance of a well vegetated landscape, beyond the foreground of extensive arable fields. On the horizon to the west, the Halse Water Tower is visible, beyond which a line of pylons is barely visible on the skyline.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 15), field boundaries become more defined and Halse Copse becomes more prominent. Prior to harvesting, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Viewpoint 192.3.001: View looking west from the PRow network south of Halse Copse (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AN/22))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from PRow network south of Halse Copse. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 16: Viewpoint 192.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 17: Viewpoint 192.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 16 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 16) is located on slightly rising ground. The foreground comprises medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Directly to the north of the viewpoint lies the woodland block of Halse Copse and to the south, a linear block of woodland along the closest field boundary contributes to the appearance of a well vegetated landscape. On the horizon line to the west, Halse Water Tower is visible, beyond which a line of pylons can also be seen.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 17), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of Halse Copse becomes more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Viewpoint 192.3.002: View looking south-west from the PRow network south of the B4525 road (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AP/18))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRow network south of the B4525 road. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 18: Viewpoint 192.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 19: Viewpoint 192.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 16 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 18) is located on gently undulating topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural, with field boundaries formed by hedgerows and numerous hedgerow trees. In the middle distance, two woodland blocks both named Halse Copse are present to the south and south-west of the viewpoint. A stream and associated riparian vegetation bisects the middle to background of the landscape on a north-west to south-east orientation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 19), the vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundary hedgerows, woodland blocks such as Halse Copse, and riparian vegetation associated with a stream, will be enhanced. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Viewpoint 193.2.002: View looking east, north-east from Halse Copse Farm (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AN/19))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east, north-east from Halse Copse Farm. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 20: Viewpoint 193.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 16 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This viewpoint is located on gently undulating topography. The view is characterised by an open arable landscape with medium to large scale arable fields bounded by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, but also includes the more substantial massing of Halse Copse woodland.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 20), field boundaries become more defined and the form of Halse Copse becomes more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Night-time

At night there is no apparent light influence within this predominantly rural landscape setting.

Viewpoint 193.3.001: View looking north, north-east from PRow (Bridleway AN/14) north-west of property at Greatworth Fields

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north, north-east from PRow (Bridleway AN/14) north-west of property at Greatworth Fields. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 21: Viewpoint 193.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 22: Viewpoint 193.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 16 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 21) is located on slightly rising ground. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. A telegraph line bisects the view to the north on an east to west orientation. To the north, longer distance views are possible, with glimpsed views through field boundary vegetation of the settlement of Greatworth, located approximately 900m to the north.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 22), the vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundary hedgerows and trees, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 193.3.002: View looking north, north-east from PRow (Footpath AN/18) north-east of Copse Lodge Cottages

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north, north-east from PRow (Footpath AN/18) north-east of Copse Lodge Cottages. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 23: Viewpoint 193.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 24: Viewpoint 193.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 23) is located on slightly rising ground. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The view is intercepted by intervening field boundary vegetation, riparian vegetation and rolling, rising topography. To the north-west of the viewpoint, on the horizon line, the properties of Copse Lodge Cottages and Copse Lodge farm are visible along with associated vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 24), the vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundary and riparian hedgerows and trees will be enhanced. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Viewpoint 194.2.001: View looking south-west from property (The Bungalow) to east of Greatworth Hall (viewpoint located on PRow (Bridleway AN/14))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from two storey property (The Bungalow) to the east of Greatworth Hall (View is located approximately 65m from closest property). The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 25: Viewpoint 194.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 26: Viewpoint 194.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 25) is characterised by an open, arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Glimpses of the wider landscape context to the south-west are possible where the landform drops towards a broad valley to the right of the view. A row of low voltage pylons are visible in the middle ground.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 26), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of Halse Copse becomes more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Night-time

At night, there is a background light spill from isolated farm properties and a greater concentration of light from the village of Greatworth which lies beyond the foreground hedgerow.

Viewpoint 194.3.001: View looking south-west from PRow (Byway open to all traffic AN/36) north-east of Greatworth Hall

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRow (Byway open to all traffic AN/36) north-east of Greatworth Hall. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 27: Viewpoint 194.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 28: Viewpoint 194.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 27) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with roadside vegetation associated with the B4525. Glimpses of the wider landscape context to the north-east of Greatworth are possible where the landform drops towards a localised valley to the right of view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 28), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees along the B4525 become more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Viewpoint 195.2.001: View looking north-east from properties on the eastern edge of Greatworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the properties on the eastern edge of Greatworth. The view is inclusive of the PRoW network in the vicinity.

Figure 29: Viewpoint 195.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 30: Viewpoint 195.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 29) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. Helmdon Road is viewed in the immediate foreground, bordered on its east side by intermittent hedgerows, trees and metal rail fencing. Beyond the road, arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees predominate. Telegraph poles and line bisect the view in the foreground. Distant views of pylons are possible to the south-east of the viewpoint. Glimpsed views of Greatworth Hall are possible to the south-east of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 30), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees and hedgerows along Helmdon Road and field boundaries become more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Night-time

At night, there is intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Helmdon Road and isolated background light spill from Greatworth Hall and surrounding scattered properties. Light spill from properties on the residential edge of Greatworth immediately behind the viewpoint also influences the viewpoint setting.

Viewpoint 195.2.002: View looking east from road north of Greatworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the properties to the north-west of Greatworth. The view is inclusive of the PRoW network in the vicinity (viewpoint is located approximately 480m from closest property).

Figure 31: Viewpoint 195.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 32: Viewpoint 195.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 31) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, along with small woodland blocks. A line of low voltage pylons cross the middle ground of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 32), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Night-time

At night, there is apparent middle ground light spill from residential properties on the western edge of Greatworth.

Viewpoint 195.3.001: View looking north, north-east from PRow (Footpath AN/17) south-east of Greatworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north, north-east from PRow (Footpath AN/17) south-east of Greatworth. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 33: Viewpoint 195.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 34: Viewpoint 195.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 33) is on rising ground. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Views are interrupted by intervening field boundary vegetation, riparian vegetation and rolling rising topography. To the north-west of the viewpoint, on the horizon line, properties on the eastern edge of Greatworth are visible.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 34), the vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundary and riparian hedgerows and trees, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 196.2.001: View looking west from Greatworth Hall

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Greatworth Hall. The view is inclusive of the PRoW network in the vicinity.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter

This view is characterised by an open arable landscape extending across a gently undulating topography which descends gently towards the south-west. The immediate landscape context is agricultural, with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The dismantled railway is located to the north-west of the viewpoint, along with a dense coverage of associated vegetation. Telegraph poles and lines bisect the view, oriented in a generally north-west to south-east direction.

Summer

In summer, field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes.

Night-time

At night there is an apparent background concentration of light influence from the settlement of Greatworth. The wider rural setting is however more typically characterised by background isolated light influence from scattered properties.

Viewpoint 196.2.002: View looking south-west from Stuchbury Hall Farm (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AN/9))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Stuchbury Hall Farm. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity (viewpoint is located approximately 45m from closest property).

Figure 35: Viewpoint 196.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 36: Viewpoint 196.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 35) is characterised by an open pastoral and arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and rising topography. A well vegetated dismantled railway line exists in the middle ground of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 36), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is limited background light influence from scattered farm properties, within an otherwise predominantly unlit rural landscape.

Viewpoint 196.3.001: View looking south, south-west from PRow (Footpath AN/13) north-east of Greatworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRow (Footpath AN/13) north-east of Greatworth. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 37: Viewpoint 196.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 38: Viewpoint 196.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 37) is located on undulating ground that slopes gently towards the middle ground. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the south-west of the viewpoint properties on the south-eastern edge of Greatworth are visible.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 38), the vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundary and riparian hedgerows and trees, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 196.3.002: View looking west from PRow (Footpath AN/9) north-east of Greatworth Hall

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from a PRow (Footpath AN/9) north-east of Greatworth Hall. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 39: Viewpoint 196.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 40: Viewpoint 196.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 39) is characterised by an open pastoral and arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, along with small woodland blocks and rising topography. A high voltage power line exists in the middle distance of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 40), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 196.4.001: View looking west from B4525, north of Greatworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from the B4525, north of Greatworth.

Figure 41: Viewpoint 196.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 42: Viewpoint 196.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 20 June 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 41) is characterised by the main B4525 road in the foreground bounded by a mature well maintained hedgerow interspersed with mature hedgerow trees. Beyond the hedgerow, large scale arable fields exist, the boundaries of which are formed by hedgerows and hedgerow trees, visible in the middle to far ground. A high voltage power line exists in the middle to far distance of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 42), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees within the hedgerows become more prominent.

Viewpoint 197.2.002: view looking north-east from properties on eastern edge of Marston St Lawrence

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from properties on eastern edge of Marston St Lawrence.

Figure 43: Viewpoint 197.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 44: Viewpoint 197.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 20 June 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 43) is characterised by Marston Hill road in the foreground bounded by mature hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The extent of view is typically limited by these road boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, however views are possible to the north-west towards rising topography and medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. A high voltage power line exists in the middle distance of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 44), road and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 197.3.002: View looking north-east from PRow (Footpath AN/39) east of Marston St Lawrence

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from a PRow (Footpath AN/39) east of Marston St Lawrence.

Figure 45: Viewpoint 197.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 46: Viewpoint 197.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 20 June 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 45) is characterised by an open pastoral and arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and rising topography. A high voltage power line exists in the middle distance of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 46), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 197.3.003: View looking north-east from PRow (Footpath AT/005) east of Marston St Lawrence

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from PRow (Footpath AT/005) on the eastern edge of Marston St Lawrence. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Figure 47: Viewpoint 197.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 48: Viewpoint 197.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 47) is characterised by an open pastoral and arable landscape that extend across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and rising topography. A high voltage power line exists in the middle distance of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 48), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 197.6.002: View looking north-east from Greatworth Park.

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Greatworth Business Park. The view is inclusive of the PRow network in the vicinity.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 49: Viewpoint 197.6.002 – summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is located at Greatworth Park. Views look across a mainly agricultural landscape including buildings associated with the business park. Hedgerows and trees forming the boundaries to the intervening fields and roadsides combine with vegetation associated with Greatworth Park to present the impression of a locally well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 49), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 198.2.002: View looking south-west from PRow (Footpath AN/4) near Stuchbury Manor Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRow (Footpath AN/4) near Stuchbury Manor Farm (viewpoint located approximately 250m from Stuchbury Manor Farm).

Figure 50: Viewpoint 198.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 4 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 51: Viewpoint 198.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter
This view (illustrated in Figure 50) is characterised by an open, arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and rising topography. A low voltage power line exists in the middle distance of the view.

Summer
In summer (illustrated in Figure 51), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent. Field crop vegetation limits views.

Night-time
At night there is limited background light influence from scattered farm properties, within an otherwise predominantly unlit rural landscape.

Viewpoint 198.3.001: View looking west from PRow (Footpath AN/42) west of Sulgrave

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from PRow (Footpath AN/42) west of Sulgrave.

Figure 52: Viewpoint 198.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 53: Viewpoint 198.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 52) is located on ground rising to the north-west and sinking to the south-east. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of medium to large scale fields bounded by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Long distance views are possible to the south-east, but limited to the west and north-west by intervening field boundary vegetation and topography. Small woodland blocks including Painters Spinney to the south-west contribute to the impression of a well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 53), vegetation cover associated with intervening field boundaries and woodland blocks such as Painters Spinney and field crop vegetation will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 199.3.001: View looking east from PRow (Footpath AT/021), west of Marstonhill Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from PRow (Footpath AT/021), west of Marstonhill Farm (viewpoint located approximately 520m from Marstonhill Farm).

Figure 54: Viewpoint 199.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 55: Viewpoint 199.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter
This view (illustrated in Figure 54) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extends across a very gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer
In summer (illustrated in Figure 55), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 199.4.002: View looking west from Sulgrave Road, east of Thorpe Mandeville.

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Sulgrave Road, east of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 56: Viewpoint 199.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 57: Viewpoint 199.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 56) is located on Sulgrave Road on gently undulating land that rises slightly to the north-east. Views look across an agricultural landscape with medium scale fields located either side of the road in the foreground. Roadside and field boundary vegetation comprises hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Small blocks of woodland such as Painter’s Spinney are apparent as skyline features in the landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 57), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 200.2.001: View looking west from western edge of Sulgrave

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from the western edge of Sulgrave (viewpoint located approximately 30m from the closest property).

Figure 58: Viewpoint 200.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 59: Viewpoint 200.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 58) is characterised by a residential landscape in the foreground with arable fields extending from the middle ground and beyond that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 59), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is apparent foreground light spill influence from residential properties on the western edge of Sulgrave. The wider backdrop setting is not subject to any apparent light influence.

Viewpoint 200.3.001: View looking west from Sulgrave Road west of Sulgrave

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Sulgrave Road and from west of Sulgrave.

Figure 60: Viewpoint 200.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 61: Viewpoint 200.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 60) is located on ground rising to the north-west and sloping to the south-east. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of medium to large scale fields bounded by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Long distance views are possible to the south-east but limited to the west and north-west by intervening field boundary vegetation and topography. Small woodland blocks throughout the landscape contribute to the impression of a well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 61), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 201.2.001: View looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe.

Figure 62: Viewpoint 201.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 63: Viewpoint 201.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 19 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 62) is located on undulating topography that descends in elevation towards the north-east in the direction of Lower Thorpe. The immediate landscape context is agricultural, but inclusive of the small residential settlement of Lower Thorpe. Field boundaries are formed by mature hedgerows with numerous mature trees. Small woodland blocks are present throughout the landscape. In combination with mature roadside hedgerows, the landscape is generally well vegetated. Telegraph poles are visible to the east of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 63), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Banbury Lane and middle ground light spill from residential properties at Lower Thorpe.

Viewpoint 201.2.002: View looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe, from the edge of Thorpe Mandeville

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Banbury Lane, from the edge of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 64: Viewpoint 201.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 65: Viewpoint 201.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 64) is located on undulating topography that descends in elevation towards the north-east in the direction of Lower Thorpe. The immediate landscape context is a combination of both residential (outskirts of Thorpe Mandeville) and agricultural land use. Field boundaries are formed by mature hedgerows with numerous mature trees. Small woodland blocks are present throughout the landscape. In combination with mature roadside hedgerows and ornamental curtilage vegetation, the landscape is well vegetated. Telegraph poles are visible along Banbury Lane, along with post and rail fencing along the boundary of fields abutting Banbury Lane.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 65), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the trees and hedgerows in the view will become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Banbury Lane and light spill from residential properties on the northern edge of Thorpe Mandeville. The background context is subject to the more extensive influence of light from scattered farms and properties, with a local concentration of light from the settlement of Culworth.

Viewpoint 201.3.002: View looking north-east from the P_{Ro}W network north of Thorpe Mandeville (viewpoint located on P_{Ro}W (Footpath BB/5))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the P_{Ro}W network north of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 66: Viewpoint 201.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 67: Viewpoint 201.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 66) is located on gently undulating topography that descends towards the south-east. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of large scale arable fields bounded by mature hedgerows, trees and linear blocks of woodland. Small blocks of woodland occur intermittently throughout the surrounding landscape, the largest of which is located near Lower Thorpe. Long distance views are possible to the north-east.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 67), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 201.3.003: View looking north-east from the PRow network south of Thorpe Mandeville (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath BB/2))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the PRow network south of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 68: Viewpoint 201.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 69: Viewpoint 201.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 68) is located on gently undulating topography that descends towards the south-east. The foreground of the view is agricultural, composed of large scale arable fields bounded by mature hedgerows, trees and linear blocks of woodland. Small blocks of woodland occur intermittently throughout the surrounding landscape, the largest of which is located near Lower Thorpe. Long distance views are possible to the north-east.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 69), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 201.4.002: View looking east from Sulgrave Road, south of Thorpe Mandeville

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from Sulgrave Road, south of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 70: Viewpoint 201.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 71: Viewpoint 201.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 70) is located on Banbury Lane, on gently undulating land that slopes to the north-east. Views look across an agricultural landscape with medium scale fields located either side of the road in the foreground. Roadside and field boundary vegetation comprises hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Small blocks of woodland such as Rectory Plantation contribute towards a well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 71), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 202.3.001: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe.

Figure 72: Viewpoint 202.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 6 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 73: Viewpoint 202.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 72) is located on gently undulating topography. The surrounding context is agricultural, with medium scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and linear blocks of woodland. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape, particularly in proximity to Lower Thorpe towards the west of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 73), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 202.3.002: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from the PRoW (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe.

Figure 74: Viewpoint 202.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 6 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 75: Viewpoint 202.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 74) is located on gently undulating topography. The surrounding context is agricultural, with medium scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and linear blocks of woodland. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape, particularly in proximity to Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe towards the west of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 75), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 202.4.001: View looking south-west from Banbury Lane, east of Lower Thorpe

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Banbury Lane, east of Lower Thorpe.

Figure 76: Viewpoint 202.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 6 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 77: Viewpoint 202.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 76) is located on undulating topography that descends westwards. Views look across an agricultural landscape with field boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Views of Thorpe Mandeville are possible in the background. Banbury Lane is enclosed by surrounding landform and vegetation which contains views of the immediate surroundings.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 77), vegetation cover associated with intervening roadside and field boundary vegetation will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 203.2.001: View looking from Hill Farm, north-west of Thorpe Mandeville (view located on PRow (Bridleway BB/13))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking from Hill Farm, north-west of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 78: Viewpoint 203.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 6 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 79: Viewpoint 203.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 78) is located on undulating topography that descends eastwards. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields bounded by hedgerows and trees. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape. A well vegetated dismantled railway is located to the north of the viewpoint, oriented in a west to east direction.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 79), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the woodlands block in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is limited background light influence within a landscape of scattered farm properties There is a local concentration of light influence from the settlement of Culworth.

Viewpoint 203.3.003: View looking east from the PRoW (Bridleway AG/010) north of Thorpe Mandeville

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the PRoW (Bridleway AG/010) north of Thorpe Mandeville.

Figure 80: Viewpoint 203.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 6 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 81: Viewpoint 203.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 80) is located on gently undulating topography rising towards the east. The surrounding context is agricultural with medium scale arable and pastoral fields bounded by hedgerows and intermittent trees. Higher levels of vegetation are present to the south of the viewpoint associated with the dismantled railway, oriented on a west to east direction. A horse gallops is located in the foreground of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 81), vegetation cover associated with intervening field boundaries and the dismantled railway will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 204.2.001: View looking west from Culworth Grounds Farm (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AG/oo8))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Culworth Grounds Farm (viewpoint is located approximately 40m from Culworth Grounds Farm).

Figure 82: Viewpoint 204.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 6 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 83: Viewpoint 204.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 82) is located on undulating topography which descends south-westwards. The immediate landscape context is agricultural, with medium scale horse grazed pastoral fields with boundaries formed by post and rail and electric fencing. To the south-west where topography descends, a stream is present with associated riparian vegetation. To the north-west, the well vegetated dismantled railway is located on a north-east to south-west orientation. Topography and intervening vegetation limit long distance views.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 83), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the trees and riparian vegetation in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is foreground light spill influence from Culworth Grounds Farm and a background concentrated skyline light influence from the settlement of Thorpe Mandeville.

Viewpoint 204.2.002: View looking west from properties on western edge of Culworth (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AG/oo8))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from properties on the western edge of Culworth.

Figure 84: Viewpoint 204.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 85: Viewpoint 204.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 84) is located on gently undulating topography that descends towards the south-west. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields bounded by mature hedgerows, trees and post and rail fencing. To the south-west, the well vegetated dismantled railway is oriented in a north-west to south-east direction. To the south-west, where the topography descends, a stream is present with associated riparian vegetation. Long distance views are a feature.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 85), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is limited background light influence within a typical context of scattered farm properties.

Viewpoint 204.2.003: View looking west from properties on southern edge of Culworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from properties on southern edge of Culworth.

Figure 86: Viewpoint 204.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 29 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 87: Viewpoint 204.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 86) is located on gently rolling and undulating topography that descends towards the south-east. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields bounded by mature hedgerows, trees and post and rail fencing. To the south-west, the well vegetated dismantled railway is oriented in a north-west to south-east direction. To the south-west, where the topography descends, a stream is present with associated riparian vegetation. Long distance views are a feature.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 87), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the numerous small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is apparent foreground light spill from residential properties on the southern edge of Culworth. The background context is subject to the more extensive influence of light from scattered farms and properties with a local concentration of light influence from the settlement of Thorpe Mandeville.

Viewpoint 204.3.001: View looking east from PRow (Bridleway AG/009) south-west of Culworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from PRow (Bridleway AG/009) south-west of Culworth.

Figure 88: Viewpoint 204.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 29 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 89: Viewpoint 204.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 88) is located on gently undulating topography rising towards the east. The surrounding context is agricultural with medium scale arable and pastoral fields bounded by hedgerows and intermittent trees.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 89), vegetation cover associated with intervening field boundaries and the dismantled railway, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 205.2.001: View looking east from Edgcote Lodge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from Edgcote Lodge.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating topography that descends towards the south-east. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields bounded by mature hedgerows, trees and post and rail fencing. Numerous small blocks of woodland exist including New Spinney, Danesmoor Spinney and Old Spinney which contribute towards a well vegetated landscape. Long distance views are a feature.

Summer

In summer, field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the numerous small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is limited background light influence within a typical context of scattered farm properties.

Viewpoint 206.3.001: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AG/012) west of Culworth

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AG/012) west of Culworth.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating topography. The surrounding landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. In the foreground, a well vegetated stream is located on a north-west to south-east orientation.

Summer

In summer, vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries and riparian vegetation along adjacent stream, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 207.2.002: View looking east from Trafford Bridge Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from Trafford Bridge Farm.

Figure 90: Viewpoint 207.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 29 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 91: Viewpoint 207.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 90) is located on ground which descends slightly to the east in the direction of the site for the Proposed Scheme. The surrounding landscape is mainly agricultural, with high levels of vegetation cover in the immediate foreground associated with Trafford Bridge Farm. The road between Edgcote and Trafford Bridge is visible in the foreground to middle ground of the view, along with the associated roadside hedgerows and trees. The middle ground context is more contained in nature, where the valley landform and riparian vegetation associated with the River Cherwell is located.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 91), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the River Cherwell in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Mill Lane with a limited background light influence from scattered farm properties,

Viewpoint 207.3.001: View looking west from PRoW (Bridleway AE/024) south of Edgcote

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from PRoW (Bridleway AE/024) south of Edgcote.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating topography which slopes towards the shallow valley near Trafford Bridge. The surrounding landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. In the middle ground, a well vegetated stream is located on a north-west to south-east orientation. Agricultural buildings (Trafford Bridge Farm) are visible in the middle ground.

Summer

In summer, vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries and riparian vegetation along the intervening stream, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 207.4.001: View looking south-east from Warrington Road/Mill Lane, west of Trafford Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-east from Warrington Road/Mill Lane, west of Trafford Bridge.

Figure 92: Viewpoint 207.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 93: Viewpoint 207.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 92) is located on an undulating landscape that descends to the east. Views look across a mainly agricultural landscape with field boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. The River Cherwell flood plain and associated riparian vegetation is located directly to the east of the viewpoint. The extent of view is typically limited by vegetation, but includes the potential for long distance views to the north-east and south-east.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 93), vegetation cover associated with roadside and field boundary vegetation along with riparian vegetation along the valley floor will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 208.2.001: View looking west from Culworth Mill at Trafford Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Culworth Mill at Trafford Bridge.

Figure 94: Viewpoint 208.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 95: Viewpoint 208.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 94) is located on relatively flat topography within the River Cherwell floodplain. The immediate landscape context is mainly agricultural, with medium scale pastoral field with boundaries formed by post and rail fencing with intermittent trees along boundaries. Trees on both sides of Mill Lane, small blocks of woodland such as Osierbed Spinney along with riparian vegetation along the route of the River Cherwell contribute to a well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 95), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the riparian vegetation in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Welsh Road within a wider unlit rural backdrop setting.

Viewpoint 208.3.001: View looking west from a PRow (Bridleway AE/007) west of Roundhill Spinney

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from PRow (Bridleway AE/007) west of Roundhill Spinney.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating land that slowly descends towards a more pronounced valley in the west. The surrounding landscape context is agricultural, with medium scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Long distance views are limited by the high levels of intervening vegetation in the landscape. To the south of the viewpoint, the access road to Trafford House Farm is oriented in a west to east orientation, lined on both sides with trees. To the west of the viewpoint, Welsh Road runs in a north to south direction, and is lined on both sides with mature hedgerow and trees. Numerous woodland blocks exist in the intervening landscape, including Osierbed Spinney and Drunken Meadow Spinney.

Summer

In summer, vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries, roadside vegetation and woodland blocks such as Osierbed Spinney and Drunken Meadow Spinney, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 208.3.002: View looking west from PRow (Footpath AG/012) south of Trafford Farm House

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from PRow (Footpath AG/012) south of Trafford Farm House.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating landform that descends towards the west. The surrounding landscape context is agricultural with high levels of vegetation in the form of small woodland blocks, hedgerow field boundaries, roadside vegetation and riparian vegetation associated with the River Cherwell. The historic Edgcote House is located to the north-west of the view beyond a broad belt of woodland planting.

Summer

In summer, vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries, riparian vegetation along the River Cherwell and surrounding woodland blocks will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 208.3.003: View looking west from Battlefields Way PRoW (Bridleway AG/010), east of Trafford Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Battlefields Way PRoW (Bridleway AG/010), east of Trafford Bridge.

Figure 96: Viewpoint 208.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 97: Viewpoint 208.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 96) is located on gently undulating landform that descends towards a more pronounced valley to the north. The surrounding landscape context is agricultural with high levels of vegetation in the form of small woodland blocks, hedgerow field boundaries, roadside vegetation and riparian vegetation associated with the River Cherwell. Edgcote House is located to the north-west of the view, beyond a broad belt of woodland planting.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 97), vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries, riparian vegetation along the River Cherwell and surrounding woodland blocks will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 208.4.001: View looking west from Welsh Road, north of Trafford Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Welsh Road, north of Trafford Bridge

Figure 98: Viewpoint 208.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 99: Viewpoint 208.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 98) is characterised by a rural landscape with arable fields extending from the middle ground and beyond across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 99), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 208.4.002: View looking west from Welsh Road, east of Trafford Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Welsh Road, east of Trafford Bridge.

Figure 100: Viewpoint 208.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 101: Viewpoint 208.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 100) is located on gently undulating topography that descends westwards. Views are limited by roadside vegetation; beyond which small to medium scale pastoral fields exist. A number of small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape including Osierbed Spinney. The River Cherwell flood plain and associated riparian vegetation is located directly to the south-west of the viewpoint. Views are limited to the foreground by intervening vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 101), vegetation cover associated with roadside and field boundary vegetation, will be enhanced.

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| Viewpoint 209.2.003: View looking east from Edgcote House | | |
| This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from Edgcote House. | | |
| Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint. | | |
| Winter This view is located on sloping topography which descends in height towards the River Cherwell floodplain. The immediate landscape context is mainly agricultural, with medium scale pastoral field with boundaries formed by post and rail fencing, with intermittent trees along boundaries. Trees on both sides of Mill Lane, small blocks of woodland such as Osierbed Spinney, along with riparian vegetation along the route of the River Cherwell contribute to a well vegetated landscape. | Summer In summer field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent. | Night-time At night there is an immediate foreground light spill influence from the property of Edgcote House. The wider backdrop setting is characterised by localised light influence from scattered farms and residential properties in a typically unlit rural context. |

| | | |
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| Viewpoint 209.3.001: View looking east from Jurassic Way PRoW (Bridleway AE/024), north of Edgcote House | | |
| This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the Jurassic Way PRoW (Bridleway AE/024), north of Edgcote House (viewpoint located approximately 340m from Edgcote House). | | |
| Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint. | | |
| Winter This view is characterised by a rural landscape with arable fields extending from the middle ground and beyond, that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography. | Summer In summer, field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent. | |

| | | |
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| Viewpoint 209.3.003: View looking east from Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/005), north-east of Edgcote House | | |
| This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/005), north-east of Edgcote House (viewpoint located approximately 135m from the closest residential properties). | | |
| Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photogrgaph from this viewpoint. | | |
| Winter This view is located on gently undulating landform,that rises to the north-west. The immediate foreground is agricultural with small to medium scale pastoral and arable fields bounded by hedgerows and trees. To the north-west, Blackgrounds Farm is located immediately adjacent to the viewpoint. To the south of the viewpoint, the character of the landscape is well vegetated including the small woodland block of Osierbed Spinney and woodland associated with the listed property of Edgcote House. Welsh Road is located to the north-east of the viewpoint, the sides of which are bounded by mature hedgerows and trees. | Summer In summer, vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries and woodand blocks such as Osierbed Spinney, will be enhanced and therefore will be more effective in providing visual screens. | |

| | | |
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| Viewpoint 209.3.004: View looking east from Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/030), south-west of Edgcote House | | |
| This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/030), south-west of Edgcote House (viewpoint located approximately 550m from the closest residential properties). | | |
| Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint. | | |
| Winter This view is characterised by a rural landscape with arable fields extending from the middle ground and beyond, that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography. | Summer In summer, field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent. | |

Viewpoint 210.2.001: View looking south-west from property on Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from property on Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden.

Figure 102: Viewpoint 210.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 103: Viewpoint 210.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 102) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Intermittent roadside vegetation exists along Culworth Road. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape including Moor Spinney and woodland associated with Chipping Warden and Edgcote House. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint looking towards an area of rising topography in the distance. Telegraph lines exist along the line of Culworth Road.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 103), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks such as Moor Spinney in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Culworth Road. The background context includes isolated light influence from scattered farms and residential properties and a locally concentrated light spill influence from the settlement of Chipping Warden.

Viewpoint 210.3.003: View looking south-west from PRow (Footpath AE/o12) south of Wardenhill Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRow (Footpath AE/o12) south of Wardenhill Farm.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 104: Viewpoint 210.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is located on gently undulating landform that descends southwards. The surrounding landscape context is agricultural with vegetation present throughout the landscape in the form of small woodland blocks, hedgerow field boundaries and roadside vegetation. Welsh Road bisects the landscape in the middle distance on a north-west to south-east orientation. Long distance views are available from the elevated position of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 104), vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries, roadside and woodland blocks, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 210.4.001: View looking west from Welsh Road, north of Trafford Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Welsh Road, north of Trafford Bridge.

Figure 105: Viewpoint 210.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 106: Viewpoint 210.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 105) is located on gently undulating topography that rises westwards. Views look beyond roadside mature hedgerows and trees across small to medium scale arable and pastoral fields. A number of small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape including Osierbed Spinney. The River Cherwell flood plain and associated riparian vegetation is located to the south-west of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 106), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 211.2.001: View looking north-east from properties on northern edge of Chipping Warden

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from properties on northern edge of Chipping Warden.

Figure 107: Viewpoint 211.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 108: Viewpoint 211.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 107) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Intermittent roadside vegetation exists along the A361 (Byfield Road). Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint looking towards an area of rising topography in the distance.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 108), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is apparent foreground light spill from residential properties on the northern edge of Chipping Warden and intermittent middle ground light spill from vehicles passing along the A361.

Viewpoint 211.2.002: View looking north-east from properties on north-eastern edge of Chipping Warden (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AE/020))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from properties on north-eastern edge of Chipping Warden.

Figure 109: Viewpoint 211.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 110: Viewpoint 211.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 109) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Roadside vegetation exists along the A361 (Byfield Road). Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint looking towards an area of rising topography in the distance.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 110), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, there is a limited influence from foreground light spill from residential properties on the northern edge of Chipping Warden (immediately behind the viewpoint) and intermittent middle ground and back ground light spill from vehicles passing along the A361.

Viewpoint 211.3.001: View looking north-east from PRow (Footpath AE/001) adjacent to Rectory Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the western edge of Sulgrave (viewpoint located approximately 30m from the closest property).

Figure 111: Viewpoint 211.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 112: Viewpoint 211.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 111) is characterised by an agricultural landscape with arable fields extending across a gently undulating topography and views typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and small woodland blocks. The immediate foreground context is however open where the more typical field boundary hedgerow is absent, with the broader outlook focussing on middle ground and background tree cover and the contrasting built influence of warehouse structures associated with Appletree Industrial Estate.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 112), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 211.3.002: View looking north-east from Jurassic Way PRow (Footpath AE/004), south of Chipping Warden

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Jurassic Way PRow (Footpath AE/004), south of Chipping Warden.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating ground that rises slightly to the north-east. The surrounding landscape context is well vegetated with high levels of woodland vegetation in the vicinity of Chipping Warden to the west of the viewpoint. Small and medium scale pastoral and arable fields comprise the foreground of the viewpoint, with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Views are limited by rising landform and intervening vegetation.

Summer

In summer, vegetation cover associated with intervening vegetation including field boundaries and woodland blocks, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 211.4.002: View looking north-east from Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Culworth Road, and the surrounding network of PRow. east of Chipping Warden.

Figure 113: Viewpoint 211.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 22 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 114: Viewpoint 211.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 113) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Intermittent roadside vegetation exists along Culworth Road. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape including Calves Close Spinney. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint. Telegraph lines are located along the line of Culworth Road.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 114), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 212.4.001: View looking south-west from road leading to West Farndon

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from the road leading to West Farndon.

Figure 115: Viewpoint 212.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 22 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 116: Viewpoint 212.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 115) is located on slightly elevated topography which descends in height to the south-east towards an area of generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Intermittent roadside vegetation exists along Welsh Road and the A361. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 116), vegetation cover associated with roadside and field boundary vegetation along with intervening woodland blocks will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 213.4.002: View looking east from Appletree Lane, south-west of Aston le Walls

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from Appletree Lane, south-west of Aston le Walls.

Figure 117: Viewpoint 213.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 22 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 118: Viewpoint 213.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 117) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Mature roadside vegetation defines the boundaries of Appletree Lane. Small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape. Views are typically limited to the immediate road corridor, however glimpsed medium distance views are available through breaks in the roadside vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 118), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 213.6.001: View looking north-east from Appletree Industrial Estate

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Appletree Industrial Estate.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 119: Viewpoint 213.6.001 – summer view Date taken: 6 June 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is located at Appletree Industrial Estate. Views look across a mainly agricultural landscape, but inclusive of areas of concrete hardstanding associated with the Industrial Estate. Hedgerows and trees forming the boundaries to the intervening fields and roadsides combine to present the impression of a locally well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 119), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 214.2.001: View looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AA/007))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from properties on south-western edge of Aston le Walls.
Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 120: Viewpoint 214.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter
This view is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape including a block of woodland associated with the disused airfield located to the south of the viewpoint. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer
In summer (illustrated in Figure 120), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time
At night, there is a background light spill influence from commercial properties at Appletree Industrial Estate and the settlement of Chipping Warden. This arises within the broader unlit context of the disused airfield.

Viewpoint 214.4.001: View looking south-west from Appletree Lane, south of Aston le Walls

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Appletree Lane, south of Aston le Walls.

Figure 121: Viewpoint 214.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 122: Viewpoint 214.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 121) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Mature roadside vegetation defines the boundaries of Appletree Lane. Small blocks of woodland are located throughout the landscape. Views are typically limited to the immediate road corridor; however glimpsed medium distance views are available through breaks in the roadside vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 122), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 214.4.002: View looking west from the crossroads of the A361 and Welsh Road, south-east of Aston le Walls

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from the crossroads of the A361 and Welsh Road, south-east of Aston le Walls.

Figure 123: Viewpoint 214.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 22 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 124: Viewpoint 214.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 123) is located on generally flat topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Roadside hedgerow vegetation is present alongside the A361 and Welsh Road. Small blocks of woodland occur throughout the landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible, restricted in places by roadside vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 124), vegetation cover associated with intervening roadside hedgerows and field boundaries along with woodland blocks will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 215.2.001: View looking north-east from Hilltop Cottage and Field Farm, along with a PRow, north-east of Appletree (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AA/oo8))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Hilltop Cottage and Field Farm, north-east of Appletree (inclusive of local PRow network).

Figure 125: Viewpoint 215.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 126: Viewpoint 215.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 125) is located on undulating landform that descends to the north and east in the direction of the site for the Proposed Scheme. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Numerous small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 126), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night- time

At night there is a localised middle ground light spill from Field Farm and a limited background light spill from scattered farm properties. There are also local concentrations of light influence from the settlements of Lower and Upper Boddington.

Viewpoint 215.3.001: View looking north-east from Macmillan Way PRoW (Footpath 323/1a/10)), south-west of Appletree

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Macmillan Way PRoW (Footpath 323/1a/10)), south-west of Appletree.

Figure 127: Viewpoint 215.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 128: Viewpoint 215.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 127) is located on gently undulating landform that slightly rises to the north-east. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Numerous small blocks of woodland occur throughout the landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 128), vegetation cover associated with intervening field boundaries and woodland blocks will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 215.4.001: View looking north-east from road west of Appletree

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from a road west of Appletree.

Figure 129: Viewpoint 215.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 130: Viewpoint 215.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 129) is characterised by an open arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography rising to the east. The extent of view is typically limited by roadside, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 130), roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 216.2.001: View looking west from properties on western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AA/oo8))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from properties on the western edge of Aston le Walls.

Figure 131: Viewpoint 216.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a summer photograph.

Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 131) is characterised by an open landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography rising to the east. The extent of view is typically limited by roadside, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer, roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is an immediate foreground and middle ground light spill influence from properties on the western edge of Aston le Walls.

Viewpoint 216.7.001: View looking south-west from Washbrook Farm Eventing Centre

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Washbrook Farm Eventing Centre.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is characterised by an open arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography rising to the east. The extent of view is typically limited by roadside, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer, roadside and field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 217.3.001: View looking north-east from the Oxford Canal Walk at Claydon Top Lock (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath 170/6/30))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from the Oxford Canal Walk at Claydon Top Lock.

Figure 132: Viewpoint 217.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 22 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 133: Viewpoint 217.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 132) is characterised by an open pastoral and arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 133), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 217.3.002: View looking north-west from the PRow network north-east of Springfield House (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AC/001))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-west from the PRow network north-east of Springfield House.

Figure 134: Viewpoint 217.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 22 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 135: Viewpoint 217.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 134) is located on gently undulating landform. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. Numerous small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 135), vegetation cover associated with intervening field boundaries, will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 217.4.001: View looking north-east from Hill Road, south of Lower Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Hill Road, south of Lower Boddington.

Figure 136: Viewpoint 217.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 137: Viewpoint 217.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 136) is located on generally flat topography with views towards more elevated landform to the north-east. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows, trees and post and wire fencing. Roadside hedgerow vegetation exists along the west side of Hill Road. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape. Views are medium to long distance, restricted in places by intervening vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 137), vegetation cover associated with intervening field boundary vegetation and blocks of woodland will be enhanced.

Viewpoint 218.2.001: View looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Lower Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Lower Boddington.

Figure 138: Viewpoint 218.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 139: Viewpoint 218.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 138) is located on undulating landform that descends in a south-westerly direction. The immediate landscape is defined by both residential and agricultural land use including medium to large scale arable and pastoral fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. The viewpoint is located on Banbury Road with mature hedgerows and intermittent trees on both sides. A stream and associated riparian vegetation is located to the south of the viewpoint on an east to west orientation. In addition, numerous small blocks of woodland exist, all of which contribute to a well vegetated landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 139), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is an intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Banbury Road and apparent foreground light spill from residential properties on the southern edge of Lower Boddington. The background context includes isolated light influence from scattered farms and residential properties within a wider unlit rural landscape setting.

Viewpoint 218.4.001: View looking south-west from Banbury Road, south of Lower Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Banbury Road, south of Lower Boddington.

Figure 140: Viewpoint 218.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 141: Viewpoint 218.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 140) is located on gently undulating topography that slightly descends in height towards the south. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Roadside hedgerow vegetation exists along both sides of Banbury Road. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape. Medium to long distance views are possible, restricted in places by intervening vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 141), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 219.2.001: View looking north-east from Cedars Farm, west of Lower Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-west from Cedars Farm, west of Lower Boddington.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located on gently undulating landform. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and trees. A stream and associated riparian vegetation is located to the west of the viewpoint on a north to south orientation. In addition, numerous small blocks of woodland exist. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer, field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is an intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Boddington Road. The background context includes isolated light influence from scattered farms and residential properties and a local concentration of light influence associated with the settlement of Upper Boddington.

Viewpoint 219.3.001: View looking north-east from Hay Bridge, crossing over the Oxford Canal (viewpoint located on bridge over PRow (Footpath 170/6/20))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Hay Bridge, crossing over the Oxford Canal.

Figure 142: Viewpoint 219.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 143: Viewpoint 219.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 142) is characterised by an arable landscape, which extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 143), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 219.4.001: View looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of Hay Bridge.

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of Hay Bridge

Figure 144: Viewpoint 219.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 145: Viewpoint 219.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 144) is characterised by an arable landscape which extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with small woodland blocks and gently rising topography.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 145), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 220.3.001: View looking south-west from Church Road on the southern edge of Upper Boddington (viewpoint located 50m west of PRow (Footpath AC/o11))

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Church Road and the PRow network on the southern edge of Upper Boddington.

Figure 146: Viewpoint 220.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 147: Viewpoint 220.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 146) is located on Church Road on undulating topography that descends in height away from the viewpoint. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale pastoral and arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Post and rail fencing bounds the western side of Church Road. Small blocks of woodland combine with hedgerow trees to subdivide the landscape within the extent of view. Lines of telegraph poles are located within the middle ground of the view in an east to west orientation. Views are medium to long distance.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 147), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland block in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 220.4.001: View looking south-west from Banbury Road west of Lower Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Banbury Road west of Lower Boddington.

Figure 148: Viewpoint 220.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 149: Viewpoint 220.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 148) is located on gently undulating topography. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Low hedgerows exist along both sides of Banbury Road. Small blocks of woodland are present throughout the landscape. Views are medium to long distance.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 149), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 221.4.001: View looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of the Three Shires Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of the Three Shires Farm.

Figure 150: Viewpoint 221.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 8 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 151: Viewpoint 221.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 150) is located on gently undulating landform. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. Small blocks of woodland exist throughout the landscape. Telegraph poles follow the line of Boddington Road. Views are medium to long distance.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 151), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Viewpoint 222.2.001: View looking south-west from Hill Farm, west of Upper Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Hill Farm, west of Upper Boddington.

Figure 152: Viewpoint 222.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 28 January. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 153: Viewpoint 222.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 152) is located on gently undulating landform. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. The viewpoint is located on Warwick Road, with mature hedgerows and intermittent trees on both sides. In addition, numerous small blocks of woodland exist, all of which contribute to a generally well vegetated landscape. The perimeter of Hill Farm is well vegetated with mature trees. Medium to long distance views are possible from this viewpoint.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 153), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is an intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Warwick Road and Banbury Road. The background context includes isolated light influence from scattered farms and residential properties within a wider unlit rural landscape setting.

Viewpoint 222.2.002: View looking south-west from Spella House, north-west of Lower Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from Spella House, north-west of Lower Boddington.

Figure 154: Viewpoint 222.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 155: Viewpoint 222.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 154) is located on gently undulating landform. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and trees. The viewpoint is located on Warwick Road, with mature hedgerows and intermittent trees on both sides. In addition, numerous small blocks of woodland exist, all of which contribute to a generally well vegetated landscape. The perimeter of Spella House is well vegetated with mature trees. Views are limited by intervening roadside vegetation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 155), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with the small woodland blocks in the view become more prominent.

Night-time

At night there is an intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Banbury Road and localised light spill from residential properties at Spella. The background context includes isolated light influence from scattered farms and residential properties within a wider unlit rural landscape setting.

Viewpoint 222.2.003: View looking south-west from properties on western edge of Upper Boddington.

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from the two-storey residential properties on the western edge of Upper Boddington.

Figure 156: Viewpoint 222.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a summer photograph.

Winter

Views look across gently undulating topography sloping slightly towards the south. Vegetation includes roadside and field boundary hedgerows and trees. This view (illustrated in Figure 156) is characterised (beyond the line of the road) by an open arable landscape that extends across a gently undulating topography. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

Summer

In summer, field boundaries become more defined. Prior to cropping, the field context will undergo a succession of colour and texture changes, with potential for views to be obscured by crops for part of the year.

Night-time

At night, there is an intermittent foreground light influence from passing cars on Warwick Road. There is no apparent background light influence within the predominantly rural landscape setting.

Viewpoint 222.2.006: View looking south-west from PRow (Bridleway AC/008) near Oak Farm, north of Upper Boddington

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west from PRow (Bridleway AC/008) near Oak Farm, north of Upper Boddington.

Figure 157: Viewpoint 222.2.006 – winter view Date taken: 21 March 2013. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 158: Viewpoint 222.2.006 – summer view Date taken: 25 September 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 157) is characterised by a pastoral landscape which extends across a gently undulating topography sloping towards the south. The extent of view is typically limited by field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, however long distance views across the valley are possible.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 158), field boundaries become more defined and the substance of trees associated with hedgerows and small woodland blocks become more prominent.

Night-time

At night, the background context includes isolated light influence from scattered farms and residential properties and a locally concentrated light influence from the settlement of Upper Boddington.

Part 3 Assessment matrices

1 Landscape assessment matrix

1.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all the LCA identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Section 9. Not significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in Part 4 of this volume.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

| Landscape character area | Construction | Operation year 1 (2026) | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| Middleton Cheney and Woodford Halse Undulating Hills and Valleys LCA | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| Eydon Ironstone Hills LCA | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Negligible |
| Boddington Broad Unwooded Vale LCA | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| Upper Cherwell Basin LCA | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Boddington Low Pastoral Hills LCA | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |

2 Visual assessment matrix

Table 3 summarises the assessment findings for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. CFA Report 15, Section 9. Effects that are not significant (minor or negligible) are summarised in Part 4 of this volume. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years/seasons. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. The night-time assessment has only been undertaken for residential, hotel and healthcare receptors with a view of proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

| Viewpoints | | Construction | | Operation year 1 (2026) | | | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Winter | Night-time | Winter | Summer | Night-time | summer | summer |
| 189.3.001 | View looking north-east from the PRoW network south-east of Halse (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/24)) | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 190.2.001 | View looking west, south-west from Falcutt Hall (viewpoint located on PRoW (Bridleway AP/21)) | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 190.4.001 | View looking from Radstone Road, north of Radstone | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 191.2.001 | View looking east, north-east from northern edge of Halse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 191.3.003 | View east from the PRoW network south of Halse Copse (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/24)) | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 192.3.001 | View west from the PRoW network south of Halse Copse (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/22)) | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |

| Viewpoints | | Construction | | Operation year 1 (2026) | | | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Winter | Night-time | Winter | Summer | Night-time | summer | summer |
| 192.3.002 | View south-west from the PRoW network south of B4525 road (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AP/18)) | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 193.2.002 | View looking east, north-east from Halse Copse Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/19)) | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 193.3.001 | View looking north, north-east from PRoW (Bridleway AN/14) north-west of property at Greatworth Fields | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 193.3.002 | View looking north, north-east from PRoW (Footpath AN/18) north-east of Copse Lodge Cottages | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 194.2.001 | View looking south-west from property (The Bungalow) to east of Greatworth Hall (viewpoint located on PRoW (Bridleway AN/14)) | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 194.3.001 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Byway open to all traffic AN/36) north-east of Greatworth Hall | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 195.2.001 | View looking north-east from properties on the eastern edge of Greatworth | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 195.2.002 | View looking east from road north of Greatworth | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 195.3.001 | View looking north, north-east from PRoW (Footpath AN/17) south-east of Greatworth | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 196.2.001 | View looking west from Greatworth Hall | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 196.2.002 | View looking south-west from Stuchbury Hall Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/9)) | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 196.3.001 | View looking south, south-west from PRoW (Footpath AN/13) north-east of Greatworth | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 196.3.002 | View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AN/9) north-east of Greatworth Hall | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 196.4.001 | View looking west from B4525, north of Greatworth | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 197.2.002 | View looking north-east from properties on eastern edge of Marston St Lawrence | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 197.3.002 | View looking north-east from PRoW (Footpath AN/39) east of Marston St Lawrence | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 197.3.003 | View looking north-east from PRoW (Footpath AT/5) east of Marston St Lawrence | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 197.6.002 | View looking north-east from Greatworth Park | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 198.2.002 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AN/4) near Stuchbury Manor Farm | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 198.3.001 | View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AN/42) west of Sulgrave | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 199.3.001 | View looking east from PRoW (Footpath AT/021), west of Marstonhill Farm | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |

| Viewpoints | | Construction | | Operation year 1 (2026) | | | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Winter | Night-time | Winter | Summer | Night-time | summer | summer |
| 199.4.002 | View looking east from Sulgrave Road, east of Thorpe Mandeville | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 200.2.001 | View looking west from western edge of Sulgrave | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 200.3.001 | View looking west from Sulgrave Road west of Sulgrave | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 201.2.001 | View looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Major adverse | Major adverse |
| 201.2.002 | View looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe, from the edge of Thorpe Mandeville | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 201.3.002 | View looking north-east from the PRoW network north of Thorpe Mandeville (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath 5)) | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 201.3.003 | View looking north-east from the PRoW network south of Thorpe Mandeville (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath BB/2)) | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 201.4.002 | View looking east from Sulgrave Road, south of Thorpe Mandeville | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 202.3.001 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse |
| 202.3.002 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 202.4.001 | View looking south-west from Banbury Lane, east of Lower Thorpe | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 203.2.001 | View looking from Hill Farm, north-west of Thorpe Mandeville (view located on PRoW (Bridleway BB/13)) | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 203.3.003 | View looking east from the PRoW (Bridleway AG/10) north of Thorpe Mandeville | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 204.2.001 | View looking west from Culworth Grounds Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AG/8)) | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 204.2.002 | View looking west from properties on western edge of Culworth (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AG/8)) | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 204.2.003 | View looking west from properties on southern edge of Culworth | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 204.3.001 | View looking east from the PRoW (Bridleway AG/9) south-west of Culworth | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 205.2.001 | View looking east from Edgcote Lodge | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 206.3.001 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AG/12) west of Culworth | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 207.2.002 | View looking east from Trafford Bridge Farm | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |

| Viewpoints | | Construction | | Operation year 1 (2026) | | | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Winter | Night-time | Winter | Summer | Night-time | summer | summer |
| 207.3.001 | View looking west from PRoW (Bridleway AE/024) south of Edgcote | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 207.4.001 | View looking south-east from Warrington Road/Mill Lane, west of Trafford Bridge | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 208.2.001 | View looking west from Culworth Mill at Trafford Bridge | Major adverse | Minor adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 208.3.001 | View looking west from a PRoW (Bridleway AE/007) west of Roundhill Spinney | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 208.3.002 | View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AG/012) south of Trafford House Farm | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 208.3.003 | View looking west from the Battlefields Way PRoW (Bridleway AG/010), east of Trafford Bridge | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 208.4.001 | View looking west from Welsh Road, north of Trafford Bridge | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 208.4.002 | View looking west from Welsh Road, east of Trafford Bridge | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 209.2.003 | View looking east from Edgcote House | Major adverse | Minor adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 209.3.001 | View looking east from Jurassic Way PRoW (Bridleway AE/024), north of Edgcote House | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 209.3.003 | View looking east from Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/005), north-east of Edgcote House | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse |
| 209.3.004 | View looking east from Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/030), south-west of Edgcote House | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 210.2.001 | View looking south-west from property on Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden | No further assessment required | No further assessment required | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Major adverse | Major adverse |
| 210.3.003 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AE/012) south of Wardenhill Farm | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 210.4.001 | View looking west from Welsh Road, north of Trafford Bridge | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 211.2.001 | View looking north-east from properties on northern edge of Chipping Warden | Major adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 211.2.002 | View looking north-east from properties on north-eastern edge of Chipping Warden (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AE/020)) | Major adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 211.3.001 | View looking north-east from PRoW (Footpath AE/001) adjacent to Rectory Farm | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 211.3.002 | View looking north-east from Jurassic Way PRoW (Footpath AE/004), south of Chipping Warden | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 211.4.002 | View looking north-east from Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 212.4.001 | View looking south-west from road leading to West Farndon | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |

| Viewpoints | | Construction | | Operation year 1 (2026) | | | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Winter | Night-time | Winter | Summer | Night-time | summer | summer |
| 213.4.002 | View looking east from Appletree Lane south-west of Aston le Walls | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 213.6.001 | View looking north-east from Appleton Industrial Estate | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 214.2.001 | View looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AA/007)) | Major adverse | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 214.4.001 | View looking south-west from Appletree Lane, south of Aston le Walls | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 214.4.002 | View looking west from the crossroads of the A361 and Welsh Road, south-east of Aston le Walls | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 215.2.001 | View looking north-east from Hilltop Cottage and Field Farm, along with a PRoW (Footpath AA/008), north-east of Appletree | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 215.3.001 | View looking north-east from Macmillan Way PRoW (Footpath 323/1a/10), south-west of Appletree | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 215.4.001 | View looking north-east from road west of Appletree | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 216.2.001 | View looking west from properties on western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AA/008)) | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 216.7.001 | View looking south-west from Washbrook Farm Eventing Centre | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 217.3.001 | View looking north-east from the Oxford Canal Walk at Claydon Top Lock (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath 170/6/30)) | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 217.3.002 | View looking north-west from the PRoW (Footpath AC/001) network north-east of Springfield House | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 217.4.001 | View looking north-east from Hill Road, south of Lower Boddington | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 218.2.001 | View looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Lower Boddington | Major adverse | Major adverse | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 218.4.001 | View looking south-west from Banbury Road, south of Lower Boddington | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 219.2.001 | View looking north-east from Cedars Farm, west of Lower Boddington | Major adverse | Negligible | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 219.3.001 | View looking north-east from Hay Bridge, crossing over the Oxford Canal (viewpoint located on bridge over PRoW (Footpath 170/6/20)) | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 219.4.001 | View looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of Hay Bridge | Minor adverse | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible | No further assessment required | Negligible | Negligible |
| 220.3.001 | View looking south-west from Church Road on the southern edge of Upper Boddington (viewpoint located | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |

| Viewpoints | | Construction | | Operation year 1 (2026) | | | Operation year 15 (2041) | Operation year 60 (2086) |
|------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Winter | Night-time | Winter | Summer | Night-time | summer | summer |
| | 50m west of PRoW (Footpath AC/011)) | | | | | | | |
| 220.4.001 | View looking south-west from Banbury Road west of Lower Boddington | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 221.4.001 | View looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of the Three Shires Farm | Major adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse | No further assessment required | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 222.2.001 | View looking south-west from Hill Farm, west of Upper Boddington | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 222.2.002 | View looking south-west from Spella House, north-west of Lower Boddington | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Major adverse | Negligible | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse |
| 222.2.003 | View looking south-west from properties on western edge of Upper Boddington | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| 222.2.006 | View looking south-west from PRoW (Bridleway AC/008) near Oak Farm, north of Upper Boddington | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |

Part 4 Schedule of not significant effects

1 Temporary effects arising during construction

1.1.1 Due to the scale of the construction activities, works will be highly visible in many locations and will have the potential to give rise to significant effects which cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be less due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

1.2 Landscape assessment

1.2.2 Table 4 summarises the assessment for the LCA identified within the study area which is considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Section 9.

Table 4: Schedule of not significant landscape effects during construction

| Landscape character area | Description of effect |
|--------------------------|--|
| Upper Cherwell basin LCA | Construction will involve no loss of characteristic landscape elements within the LCA and the presence of construction activity in adjacent LCA will not result in discernible change in landscape character. Therefore, the magnitude of change to landscape character is considered to be negligible. Assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, this will result in negligible effects. |

1.3 Visual assessment

1.3.1 Table 5 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Section 9. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter, in line with best practice guidance, to ensure a robust assessment. However, in some cases, visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation, if present in a view, will be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of not significant visual effects during construction

| Viewpoint | Description of effect |
|---|--|
| 190.2.001: View looking west, south-west from Falcutt Hall (viewpoint located on PRoW (Bridleway AP/21)) | Existing intervening vegetation in the middle ground and background, together with the rising topography, will screen views of construction activities in the background. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint will be considered to be negligible. |
| | The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 190.4.001: View looking from Radstone Road, north of Radstone | Existing intervening vegetation in the foreground, together with the rising topography, will screen views of construction activities in the background. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint will be considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. |
| 191.2.001: View looking east, north-east from northern edge of Halse | The construction in the background of the view will be screened by existing intervening trees, roadside hedgerows and field boundaries. The foreground will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change to this viewpoint will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 193.2.002: View looking east, north-east from Halse Copse Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/19)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect |
|--|--|
| 194.2.001: View looking south-west from property (The Bungalow) to east of Greatworth Hall (viewpoint located on PRoW (Bridleway AN/14)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 194.3.001: View looking south-west from PRoW (Byway open to all traffic AN/36) north-east of Greatworth Hall | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees, roadside hedgerows and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. In addition, rising topography will contribute to screening the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change to this viewpoint will be considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p> |
| 195.2.002: View looking east from road north of Greatworth | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees, properties on Greatworth, roadside and field boundary hedgerows which will be retained. The foreground will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p> |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 196.2.001: View looking west from Greatworth Hall | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 196.2.002: View looking south-west from Stuchbury Hall Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/9)) | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened by intervening blocks of woodland (Stuchbury Fox Covert and Washbrook Spinney), the intervening well vegetated dismantled railway and field boundaries which will be retained. The foreground will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change to this viewpoint will be considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity on the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p> |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 196.3.002: View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AN/9) north-east of Greatworth Hall | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees, roadside and field boundary hedgerows which will be retained. In addition, rising topography will contribute to a screening effect. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p> |
| 197.2.002: View looking north-east from properties on eastern edge of Marston St Lawrence | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, roadside and field boundary hedgerows which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p> |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 197.3.003: View looking north-east from PRoW (Footpath AT/5) east of Marston St Lawrence | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, roadside and field boundary hedgerows which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p> |
| 198.2.002: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AN/4) near Stuchbury Manor Farm | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, linear woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. In addition, rising topography will contribute to a screening effect. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p> |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 199.3.001: View looking east from PRoW (Footpath AT/021), west of Marstonhill Farm | <p>The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees and field boundary hedgerows which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p> |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect |
|---|---|
| 200.2.001: View looking west from western edge of Sulgrave | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees and field boundary hedgerows which will be retained, along with rising topography which will contribute to a screening effect. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible. |
| | The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 204.2.001: View looking west from Culworth Grounds Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AG/008)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Lower Thorpe viaduct satellite compound will appear as filtered light beyond intervening vegetation and against a backdrop light influence from the settlement of Thorpe Mandeville. The magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects. |
| 204.2.002: View looking west from properties on western edge of Culworth (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AG/008)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Danes Moor ATS satellite compound and Culworth cutting satellite compound will appear as a filtered background light influence beyond intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects |
| 204.2.003: View looking west from properties on southern edge of Culworth | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Lower Thorpe viaduct satellite compound will appear as a filtered background light influence beyond intervening vegetation and against a backdrop light influence from the settlement of Thorpe Mandeville. The magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects |
| 208.2.001: View looking west from Culworth Mill at Trafford Bridge | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Lower Thorpe viaduct satellite compound will appear as a filtered background light influence beyond intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects |
| 209.2.003: View looking east from Edgcote House | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Culworth cutting satellite compound and Chipping Warden tunnel (south portal) satellite compound will appear as a filtered background light influence beyond intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects |
| 209.3.001: View looking east from Jurassic Way PRoW (Bridleway AE/024), north of Edgcote House | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by rising topography, intervening trees, woodland blocks, river and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| 209.3.004: View looking east from Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/030), south-west of Edgcote House | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, woodland blocks, river and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| 211.2.001: View looking north-east from properties on northern edge of Chipping Warden | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 211.2.002: View looking north-east from properties on north-eastern edge of Chipping Warden (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AE/020)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 211.3.001: View looking north-east from PRoW (Footpath AE/001) adjacent to Rectory Farm | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible. |
| | The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. |
| 215.4.001: View looking north-east from road west of Appletree | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by rising topography, intervening trees, woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect |
|--|---|
| 216.2.001: View looking west from properties on western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AA/008)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Chipping Warden tunnel satellite compound will appear as a filtered background light influence beyond intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects |
| 217.3.001: View looking north-east from the Oxford Canal Walk at Claydon Top Lock (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath 170/6/30)) | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible. |
| | The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. |
| 219.2.001: View looking north-east from Cedars Farm, west of Lower Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 219.3.001: View looking north-east from Hay Bridge, crossing over the Oxford Canal (viewpoint located on bridge over PRoW (Footpath 170/6/20)) | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by rising topography, intervening trees, woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be negligible. |
| | The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. |
| 219.4.001: View looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of Hay Bridge | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| 222.2.003: View looking south-west from properties on western edge of Upper Boddington | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, vegetation associated with curtilage of properties and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 222.2.006: View looking south-west from PRoW (Bridleway AC/008) near Oak Farm, north of Upper Boddington | The construction in the background of the view will be screened and filtered by intervening trees, woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be considered to be low. |
| | The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| | An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |

2 Permanent effects arising during operation

2.1 Landscape assessment

2.1.1 Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCA identified within the study area, which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Section 9.

Table 6: Schedule of not significant landscape effects during operation

| Landscape character area | Description of effect - operation year 1 (2026) | Description of effect - operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect - operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|---|--|--|
| Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 of operation, although the movement and sound of the trains will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 60 of operation, the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, however the low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect. |
| Middleton Cheney and Woodford Halse Undulating Hills and Valleys LCA | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 of operation, although the movement and sound of the trains and the visual influence of viaducts at Lower Thorpe and Edgcote will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 60 of operation, the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, however the low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains and visibility of viaducts will remain resulting in a minor adverse effect. |
| Eydon Ironstone Hills LCA | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 of operation, although the movement and sound of the trains will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 60 of operation, the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, however, the low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect. |
| Boddington Broad Unwooded Vale LCA | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 of operation, although the movement and sound of the trains and the visual influence of the viaduct at Highfurlong Brook will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 60 of operation, the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, however the low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect. |
| Upper Cherwell Basin LCA | No change to the landscape setting as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity will result in negligible effects | No change to the landscape setting as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity will result in negligible effects. | No change to the landscape setting as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity will result in negligible effects. |
| Boddington Low Pastoral Hills LCA | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 of operation, although the movement and sound of the trains will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 60 of operation, the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, however the low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect. |

2.2 Visual assessment

2.2.1 Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 15, Section 9.

Table 7: Schedule of not significant visual effects during operation

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 189.3.001: View looking north-east from the PRoW network south-east of Halse (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/24)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 190.2.001: View looking west, south-west from Falcutt Hall (viewpoint located on PRoW (Bridleway AP/21)) | The intervening topography and vegetation cover will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | The intervening topography and vegetation cover will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will therefore remain negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | the magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 190.4.001: View looking from Radstone Road, north of Radstone | The rising landform and intervening field boundary vegetation will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme, including the PRoW overbridge AN22. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and rising landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme, including the PRoW overbridge AN22. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 191.2.001: View looking east, north-east from northern edge of Halse | The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and the undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme including the PRoW overbridge AN22. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme including the PRoW overbridge AN22. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 191.3.003: View east from the PRoW network south of Halse Copse (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/24)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme including planting in proximity to footpath AN22 accommodation overbridge, in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 192.3.001: View west from the PRoW network south of Halse Copse (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/22)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme including planting in proximity to footpath AN22 accommodation overbridge, in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 192.3.002: View south-west from the PRoW network south of B4525 road (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AP/18)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of woodland mitigation planting to interconnect the two existing plantations of Halse Copse will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation woodland will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 193.2.002: View looking east, north-east from Halse Copse Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/19)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, including planting in proximity to footpath AN14 and AN37 accommodation overbridges, in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 193.3.002: View looking north, north-east from ProW (Footpath AN/18) north-east of Copse Lodge Cottages | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, including planting in proximity to footpath AN14 and AN37 accommodation overbridges, in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 194.2.001: View looking south-west from property (The Bungalow) to east of Greatworth Hall (viewpoint located on PRoW (Bridleway AN/14)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 194.3.001: View looking south-west from PRoW (Byway open to all traffic AN/36) north-east of Greatworth Hall | The rising landform and intervening field boundary vegetation will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | The removal of vegetation within the construction corridor, such as field boundary vegetation, will not affect views from this viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation and rising landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall and Greatworth auto-transformer station will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 195.2.001: View looking north-east from properties on the eastern edge of Greatworth | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 195.2.002: View looking east from road north of Greatworth | The intervening field boundary, linear woodland blocks, roadside vegetation and properties on the western edge of Greatworth will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme, including the Helmdon Road realignment over Greatworth green tunnel. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation, linear woodland blocks and properties on the western edge of Greatworth will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme, including the Helmdon Road realignment over Greatworth green tunnel. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall and Greatworth auto-transformer station will contribute to screening. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall will contribute to screening views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 195.3.001: View looking north, north-east from ProW (Footpath AN/17) south-east of Greatworth | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme including planting in proximity to footpath AN14 and AN37 accommodation overbridges, in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 196.2.001: View looking west from Greatworth Hall | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation tree and shrub planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 196.2.002: View looking south-west from Stuchbury Hall Farm (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AN/g)) | The intervening blocks of woodland (Stuchbury Fox Covert and Washbrook Spinney), the intervening well vegetated dismantled railway and field boundaries, which will be retained, will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field boundary vegetation and the well vegetated dismantled railway will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall and Greatworth auto-transformer station will contribute to screening. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall will contribute to screening of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 196.3.002: View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AN/9) north-east of Greatworth Hall | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland and field boundary vegetation will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall and Greatworth auto-transformer station will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects. |
| 196.4.001: View looking west from B4525, north of Greatworth | The Proposed Scheme will largely be contained within green tunnel but will retain potential for some glimpsed views along the route of the Proposed Scheme beyond the southern tunnel portal. The distance and screening influence of intervening landform and vegetation will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration, although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. | By year 60 the further growth of trees, shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 197.2.002: View looking north-east from properties on eastern edge of Marston St Lawrence | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks, along with the undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field and roadside vegetation and undulating topography will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of the Thorpe Mandeville cutting will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Thorpe Mandeville cutting will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 197.3.003: View looking north-east from PRoW east of Marston St Lawrence (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AT/5)) | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks, along with the rising topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field boundary vegetation and rising topography will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of the Thorpe Mandeville cutting will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Thorpe Mandeville cutting will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 197.6.002: View looking north-east from GreatworthPark | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement mitigation hedgerows across the extent of green tunnel will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| 198.2.002: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AN/4) near Stuchbury Manor Farm | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks, along with the rolling topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field boundary vegetation and rising topography will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Greatworth Hall and Greatworth auto-transformer station will contribute to a screening effect of Greatworth green tunnel. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 198.3.001: View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AN/42) west of Sulgrave | The Proposed Scheme will be contained within Greatworth green tunnel. The distance and screening influence of intervening landform and vegetation will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to landscape integration, although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 199.3.001: View looking east from PRoW (Footpath AT/021), west of Marstonhill Farm | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks, along with the undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field boundary vegetation and rising topography will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of the Thorpe Mandeville cutting and Greatworth green tunnel will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Thorpe Mandeville cutting and Greatworth cut and over tunnel will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 199.4.002: View looking east from Sulgrave Road, east of Thorpe Mandeville | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting in the vicinity of Greatworth green tunnel northern portal and hedgerow reinstatement in combination with screening earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 200.2.001: View looking west from western edge of Sulgrave | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks, along with the rising topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field boundary vegetation and rising topography will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Thorpe Mandeville cutting will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Thorpe Mandeville cutting will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 200.3.001: View looking west from Sulgrave Road west of Sulgrave | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting in the vicinity of Greatworth green tunnel northern portal and alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 201.2.001: View looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 201.2.002: View looking north-east from Banbury Lane towards Lower Thorpe, from the edge of Thorpe Mandeville | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 201.3.003: View looking north-east from the PRoW network south of Thorpe Mandeville (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath BB/2)) | The Proposed Scheme will largely be contained within the extent of Thorpe Mandeville cutting. The distance and screening influence of intervening landform and vegetation will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration, although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. | By year 60 the further growth of trees, shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 201.4.002: View looking east from Sulgrave Road, south of Thorpe Mandeville | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1, views towards Thorpe Mandeville cutting will be limited to not significant by the screening effect of existing roadside vegetation. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting associated with Thorpe Mandeville cutting will enhance screening and contribute further to a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 202.3.002: View looking south-west from PRow (Footpath BB/11) north-east of Lower Thorpe | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of tree and shrub planting adjacent to the water body at Lower Thorpe and alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 202.4.001: View looking south-west from Banbury Lane, east of Lower Thorpe | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme will be limited to not significant by existing roadside and intervening field boundary hedgerows. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the extent of existing intervening vegetation will maintain a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 203.2.001: View looking from Hill Farm, north-west of Thorpe Mandeville (view located on PRow (Bridleway BB/13)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme and around Lower Thorpe north cutting in particular, in combination with screening earthworks will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 203.3.003: View looking east from the PRow (Bridleway AG/010) north of Thorpe Mandeville | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting at Lower Thorpe north cutting and associated with Culworth Grounds accommodation overbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 204.2.001: View looking west from Culworth Grounds Farm (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AG/008)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme will be limited to not significant by the extent of existing intervening woodland. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse. | By year 60 effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 204.2.002: View looking west from properties on western edge of Culworth (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AG/008)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme will be limited to not significant by the partial screening influence of intervening tree and hedgerow cover. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme will maintain a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 204.2.003: View looking west from properties on southern edge of Culworth | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme in the vicinity of Lower Thorpe will be limited to not significant by the existing influence of intervening tree and hedgerow cover. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting adjacent to the Proposed Scheme at Lower Thorpe will contribute further to a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 205.2.001: View looking east from Edgcote Lodge | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 206.3.001: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AG/012) west of Culworth | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 207.2.002: View looking east from Trafford Bridge Farm | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 207.3.001: View looking west from PRoW (Bridleway AE/024) south of Edgcote | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 208.2.001: View looking west from Culworth Mill at Trafford Bridge | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of woodland mitigation planting at Trafford Bridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of woodland planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 208.3.001: View looking west from a PRoW (Bridleway AE/007) west of Roundhill Spinney | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of woodland mitigation planting at Trafford Bridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of woodland planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 208.3.002: View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AG/012) south of Trafford House Farm | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of woodland mitigation planting at Trafford Bridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of woodland planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 208.4.002: View looking west from Welsh Road, east of Trafford Bridge | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme and tree and shrub planting in the vicinity of Bridleway AG10 accommodation overbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 209.2.003: View looking east from Edgcote House | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation woodland planting blocks to enhance and extend existing tree cover will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation woodland will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 209.3.001: View looking east from Jurassic Way PRoW (Bridleway AE/024), north of Edgcote House | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks, along with the rising topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland, field boundary vegetation and rising topography will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Calves Close Spinney will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Calves close Spinney will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 209.3.004: View looking east from Battlefields Trail PRoW (Footpath AE/030), south-west of Edgcote House | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland and field boundary vegetation will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Edgcote and Trafford Bridge will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Edgcote and Trafford bridge will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 210.2.001: View looking south-west from property on Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 210.3.003: View looking south-west from PRoW (Footpath AE/012) south of Wardenhill Farm | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme will largely be contained beneath the extent of Chipping Warden green tunnel and partially screened by existing vegetation beyond the southern tunnel portal. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme and reinstated above the green tunnel will accentuate a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 211.2.001: View looking north-east from properties on northern edge of Chipping Warden | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel. The distance and screening influence of intervening landform and vegetation will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. At night effects will be negligible. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a negligible effect. | The effects during the summer of year 15 of operation will remain the same as those during summer year 1 of operation and will result in a negligible effect. | The effects during the summer of year 60 of operation will remain the same as those during summer year 15 of operation and will result in a negligible effect. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 211.2.002: View looking north-east from properties on north-eastern edge of Chipping Warden (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AE/020)) | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of hedgerows during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement hedgerows associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration and result in a negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 211.3.001: View looking north-east from PRow (Footpath AE/001) adjacent to Rectory Farm | The intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 211.3.002: View looking north-east from Jurassic Way PRow (Footpath AE/004), south of Chipping Warden | The extent of existing intervening vegetation will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in negligible effects. | The effects during the summer of year 15 of operation will remain the same as those during summer of year 1 of operation and will result in negligible effects. | The effects during the summer of year 60 of operation will remain the same as those during summer of year 15 of operation and will result in negligible effects. |
| 211.4.002: View looking north-east from Culworth Road, east of Chipping Warden | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of woodland mitigation planting adjacent to Chipping warden green tunnel southern portal and reinstatement hedgerows will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 212.4.001: View looking south-west from road leading to West Farndon | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of hedgerows during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement hedgerows associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration and result in a negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| 213.4.002: View looking east from Appletree Lane south-west of Aston le Walls | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of hedgerows during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement hedgerows associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration and result in a negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| 213.6.001: View looking north-east from Appleton Industrial Estate | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of vegetation during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement vegetation associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to landscape integration and result in a negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 214.2.001: View looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AA/007)) | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of vegetation during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement vegetation associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to landscape integration and result in a negligible effect.. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 214.4.001: View looking south-west from Appletree Lane, south of Aston le Walls | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of hedgerows during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement hedgerows associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration and result in a negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| 214.4.002: View looking west from the crossroads of the A361 and Welsh Road, south-east of Aston le Walls | The Proposed Scheme will be contained below ground within the extent of Chipping warden green tunnel The landscape fragmentation caused by loss of vegetation during construction will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement vegetation associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to landscape integration and result in a negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of reinstatement hedgerows will enhance landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 15 of operation and will be negligible. |
| 215.2.001: View looking north-east from Hilltop Cottage and Field Farm, along with a PRoW (Footpath AA/008), north-east of Appletree | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting associated with the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 215.3.001: View looking north-east from Macmillan Way ProW (Footpath 323/1a/10), south-west of Appletree | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme will be limited to not significant by the extent of existing intervening tree cover. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting in combination with existing vegetation will maintain a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 215.4.001: View looking north-east from road west of Appletree | The intervening field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks and rising landform will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening blocks of woodland and field boundary vegetation, along with rising landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Aston le Walls embankment will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Aston le Walls embankment will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 216.2.001: View looking west from properties on western edge of Aston le Walls (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath AA/008)) | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of mitigation tree and shrub planting in the vicinity of Chipping Warden green northern portal and Highfurlong Brook viaduct will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and negligible effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be negligible.. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 217.3.001: View looking north-east from the Oxford Canal Walk at Claydon Top Lock (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath 170/6/30)) | The intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme, including the Hill Road overbridge. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 217.4.001: View looking north-east from Hill Road, south of Lower Boddington | The Proposed Scheme will be visually screened by the extent of mitigation earthworks and result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 15 of operation will remain the same as those during summer of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. | The effects during the summer of year 60 of operation will remain the same as those during summer of year 15 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect. |
| 218.2.001: View looking south-west from properties on the south-western edge of Lower Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting alongside the Proposed Scheme and adjacent to Claydon Road overbridge, in combination with mitigation earthworks, will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of mitigation planting will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 218.4.001: View looking south-west from Banbury Road, south of Lower Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | In summer of year 1 views of the Proposed Scheme will largely be screened and limited to not significant effects by existing intervening roadside and field boundary hedgerows. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect. | By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting and reinstatement hedgerows in combination with existing vegetation will accentuate a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 219.2.001: View looking north-east from Cedars Farm, west of Lower Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 219.3.001: View looking north-east from Hay Bridge, crossing over the Oxford Canal (viewpoint located on bridge over PRoW (Footpath 170/6/20)) | The intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |

| Viewpoint | Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026) | | Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) | Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Winter | Summer | summer | summer |
| 219.4.001: View looking north-east from Boddington Road, north of Hay Bridge | The intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | There is currently no mitigation planting proposed, however intervening landform and vegetation will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change remains negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| 220.4.001: View looking south-west from Banbury Road west of Lower Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | By year 15 the establishment of hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting alongside the Proposed Scheme in combination with mitigation earthworks will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect. | By year 60 the further growth of hedgerow and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse. |
| 222.2.001: View looking south-west from Hill Farm, west of Upper Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 222.2.002: View looking south-west from Spella House, north-west of Lower Boddington | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. | Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 222.2.003: View looking south-west from properties on western edge of Upper Boddington | The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation, vegetation associated with curtilage of properties and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme, including the Boddington Road realignment. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of the Boddington Road realignment will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Boddington Road realignment will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |
| 222.2.006: View looking south-west from PRow (Bridleway AC/008) near Oak Farm, north of Upper Boddington | The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rolling topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme, including the Boddington Road realignment. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects. | Intervening field boundary vegetation and rolling landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects. | The incremental growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of the Boddington Road realignment will contribute to a screening effect. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects.. | The continued growth of mitigation planting in the vicinity of Boddington Road realignment will contribute to a screening effect of views. The magnitude of change remains as negligible, resulting in negligible effects. |
| | At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. | No further assessment required. |

Part 5 References

Natural England (1996) *Joint Character Area 107: Cotswolds, The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013

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Natural England (1996) *Joint Character Area 95: Northamptonshire Uplands, The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013

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